John M. Murchison Esq

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which finds no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.
Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C., MONDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1833. [VOL., XIII., NO. 662

TERMS

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week, at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞ These terms will be strictly adhered to.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his Secretary. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

[CONCLUDED.]

The period which constitutes the due time in which the terms proposed in the address are to be accepted, would seem to present scarcely less difficulty than the terms themselves. Though the revenue laws are already declared to be void in South Carolina, as well as the bonds taken under them, and the judicial proceedings for carrying them into effect, yet as the full action and operation of the ordinance are to be suspended until the first of February, the interval may be assumed as the time within which it is expected that the most complicated portion of the national legislation, a system of long standing, and affecting great interests in the community, is to be rescinded and abolished. If this be required, it is clear that a compliance is impossible.

In the uncertainty then, that exists as to the duration of the ordinance, and of the enactments for enforcing it, it becomes imperiously the duty of the Executive of the United States, acting with a proper regard to all the great interests committed to his care, to treat those acts as absolute and unlimited. They are, so far as his agency is concerned. He cannot either embrace or lead to the performance of the conditions. He has already discharged the only part in his power, by the recommendation in his annual message. The rest is with Congress and the people; and, until they have acted, his duty will require him to look to the existing state of things, and act under them according to his high obligations.

By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina has forced the General Government, unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union. That portion of the people at present exercising the authority of the State, solemnly assert their right to do either, and as solemnly announce their determination to do one or the other.

In my opinion, both purposes are to be regarded as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws and of the integrity of the Union. The result of each is the same; since a State in which, by an usurpation of power, the constitutional authority of the Federal Government is openly defied, and set aside, wants only the form to be independent of the Union.

The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves, at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant, both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it is expressly formed to attain.

Against all acts which may be alleged to transcend the constitutional power of the Government, or which may be inconsistent or oppressive in their operation, the Constitution itself has prescribed the modes of redress. It is the acknowledged attribute of free institutions, that under them, the empire of reason and law is substituted for the power of the sword. To this source can appeals for supposed wrongs be made, consistently with the obligations of South Carolina; to no other can such appeals be made with safety at any time; and to their decisions, when constitutionally pronounced, it becomes the duty, no less of the public authorities, than of the people, in every case to yield to a patriotic submission.

That State, or any other great portion of the people, suffering under long and intolerable oppression, and having tried all constitutional remedies without the hope of redress, may have a natural right when their oppressions can be of sufficient weight, and when they can muster the force, to throw off the yoke of their oppressors, and seek by revolution greater security for the future, is conceded. But this is a question of power, and not of constitutional right, and cannot be discussed in the present case. It is the ultima ratio, which presupposes that the proper appeals to all other means of redress have been made in good faith, and which can never be rightfully resorted to unless it be unavoidable. It is not the right of the State, but of the individual, and of all the individuals in the State. It is the right of mankind generally to secure, by all means in their power, the blessings of liberty and happiness; but when, for these purposes, any body of men have voluntarily associated themselves under a peculiar form of government, no portion of them can dissolve the association without acknowledging the correlative right in the remainder to decide whether that dissolution can be permitted consistent with the general happiness. In this view, it is a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to pre-exist, and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free governments, and in compacts of all kinds freely and voluntarily entered into, and in which the interest and welfare of the individual become identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In compacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations, these principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation; and in compacts of civil government, involving the liberties and happiness of millions of mankind, the obligation cannot be less.

Without adverting to the particular theories to which the federal compact has given rise both as to its formation and the parties to it, and without inquiring whether it be merely federal, or social, or national, it is sufficient that it must be admitted to be a compact, and to possess the obligations incident to a compact; to be "a compact by which power is created on the one hand, and obedience exacted on the other; a compact freely, voluntarily, and solemnly entered into by the several States, and ratified by the people thereof, respectively; a compact by which the several States, and the people thereof, respectively, have bound themselves to each other, and to the Federal Government, and by which the Federal Government is bound to the several States, and to every citizen of the U. States." To this compact, in whatever mode it may have been done, the people of South Carolina have freely and voluntarily given their assent; and to the whole, and every part of it, they are, upon every principle of good faith, inviolably bound. Under this obligation they are bound, and should be required to contribute their portion of the public expense, and to submit to all laws made by the common consent, in pursuance of the Constitution, for the common defence and general welfare, until they can be changed in the mode which the compact has provided for the attainment of those great ends of the Government and of the Union. Nothing less than causes which would justify revolutionary remedy, can absolve the people from this obligation; and for nothing less can the Government permit it to be done without violating its own obligations, by which, under the compact, it is bound to the other States, and to every citizen of the United States.

These deductions plainly flow from the nature of the federal compact, which is one of limitations, not only upon the powers originally possessed by the parties thereto, but also upon those conferred on the Government, and every department thereof. It will be freely conceded that, by the principles of our system, all power is vested in the people; but to be exercised in the mode, and subject to the checks which the people themselves have prescribed. These checks are undoubtedly, only different modifications of the same great popular principle which lies at the foundation of the whole, but are not, on that account, to be less regarded or less obligatory.

Upon the power of Congress, the veto of the Executive and the authority of the Judiciary, which is to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution and the Laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, are the obvious checks; and the sound action of public opinion, with the ultimate power of amendment, are the salutary and only limitations upon the powers of the whole.

However it may be alleged that a violation of the compact by the measures of the Government can affect the obligations of the parties, it cannot even be pretended that such violation can be predicated of those measures until all the constitutional remedies shall have been fully tried. If the Federal Government exercise powers not warranted by the Constitution, and immediately affecting individuals, it will scarcely be denied that the proper remedy is a recourse to the judiciary. Such, undoubtedly, is the remedy for those who deem the acts of Congress laying duties and imposts and providing for their collection, to be unconstitutional. The whole operation of such laws is upon the individuals who refuse to pay the duties imposed by them. The constitutionality and propriety of such laws have been contested from the beginning of the Government, and have been settled by the highest tribunal of the nation. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been collected, and paid over to the States, and individuals, under the sanction of judicial decisions in favor of the constitutionality of the laws. The successful appeal to the judiciary, in a case where an individual should be prosecuted for any offence against the laws, he could not set up, in justification of his act, a law of the State, which, being unconstitutional, would therefore be regarded as null and void. The law of a State cannot authorize the commission of a crime against the United States or any other act which, according to the supreme law of the Union, would be otherwise unlawful. And it is equally clear, that, if there be any case in which a State, as such, is affected by the law beyond the scope of judicial power, the remedy consists in appeals to the people, either to effect a change in the representation, or to procure relief by an amendment of the Constitution. But the measures of the Government are to be recognized as valid, and, consequently, supreme, until these remedies shall have been effectually tried; and any attempt to subvert those measures, or to render the laws subordinate to State authority, and, afterwards, to resort to constitutional redress, is worse than evasive. It would not be a proper resistance to "a *government of unlimited powers*," as has been sometimes pretended, but unlawful opposition to the very limitations on which the harmonious action of the Government and all its parts absolutely depends. South Carolina has appealed to none of these remedies, but, in effect, has defied them all. While threatening to separate from the Union if any attempt be made to enforce the revenue laws otherwise than through the civil tribunals of the country, she has not only not appealed in her own name to those tribunals which the Constitution has provided for all cases in law or equity, arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, but has endeavored to frustrate their proper action on her citizens by drawing the cognisance of cases under the revenue laws to her own tribunals, specially prepared and fitted for the purpose of enforcing the acts passed by the State to obstruct those laws, and both the judges and jurors of which will be bound, by the import of oaths previously taken, to treat the Constitution and laws of the United States in this respect as a nullity. Nor has the State made the proper appeal to public opinion, and to the remedy of amendment. For, without waiting to learn whether the other States will consent to a convention, or, if they do, will construe or amend the Constitution to suit her views, she has, of her own authority, altered the import of that instrument, and given immediate effect to the change. In fine, she has set her own will and authority above the laws, has made herself arbiter in her own cause, and has passed at once over all intermediate steps to measures of avowed resistance, which, unless they be submitted to, can be enforced only by the sword.

In deciding upon the course which a high sense of duty to all the people of the United States imposes upon the authorities of the Union in this emergency, it cannot be over-looked that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her thus placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. Misrule and oppression, to warrant the disruption of the free institutions of the Union, should be great and lasting, defying all other remedy. For causes of minor character, the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union, who have submitted their destiny to its hands.

There is, in the present instance, no such cause, either in the degree of misrule or oppression complained of, or in the hopelessness of redress by constitutional means. The long sanction they have received from the proper authorities and from the people, not less than the unexampled growth and increasing prosperity of so many millions of freemen, attest that no such oppression as would justify or even palliate such a resort, can be justly imputed either to the present policy or past measures of the Federal Government. The same mode of collecting duties, and for the same general objects, which began with the foundation of the Government, and which has collected the country through its subsequent changes to its present enviable condition of happiness and renown, has not been changed. Taxation and representation—the great principle of the American revolution—have continually gone hand in hand; and at all times, and in every instance of the exercise of each has been imposed without the participation—and, in some instances, which have been complained of, with the express assent of a part of the representatives of South Carolina in the councils of the Government. Up to the present period the revenue has been raised beyond the necessary wants of the country, and the authorized expenditures of the Government. And

[illegible] on the harbour of the [illegible] to be removed, these changes with the administration have proceeded, recommended, corresponding reduction of revenue.

[illegible] this session, thus pursued, has resulted in no such [illegible] South Carolina, unless [illegible] solemn and official declaration of the late chief magistrate of that State, in his address to the Legislature. In that he says, that "the occurrences of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes of grateful acknowlegment are due for the various and multiplied blessings he has been pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant harvests in every quarter of the State have crowned the exertions of agricultural labor; that health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our homes; and that there is not less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition." It would indeed be difficult to imagine oppression where, in the social condition of a people, there was equal cause of thankfulness, as for abundant harvests, and varied and mutiplied blessings with which a kind providence has favored them.

Independently of these considerations, it will not escape observation, that South Carolina still claims to be a component part of the Union; to participate in the national councils, and to share in the public benefits, without contributing to the public burthens—thus asserting the dangerous anomaly of continuing in an association without acknowledging any other obligations to its laws than what depends upon her own will.

In this posture of affairs the duty of the Government seems to be plain. It inculcates a recognition of that State as a member of the Union, and subject to its authority; a vindication of the just power of the constitution; the preservation of the integrity of the Union; and the execution of the laws by all constitutional means.

The Constitution, which his oath of office obliges him to support, declares, that the Executive "*shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed*;" and in providing that he shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, imposes the additional obligation of recommending to Congress such more efficient provision for executing the laws, as may from time to time be found requisite.

The same instrument confers on Congress the power not merely to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare; but "to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof;" and, also, to provide for calling forth the militia for executing the laws of the Union. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the Government become the measure of its powers; and whenever it fails to exercise a power necessary and proper to the discharge of the duty prescribed by the Constitution, it violates the public trusts not less than it would in transcending its proper limits. To refrain, therefore, from the high and solemn duties thus enjoined, however painful the performance may be, and thereby tacitly permit the rightful authority of the Government to be contemned, and its laws obstructed by a single State, would neither comport with its own safety, nor the rights of the great body of the American people.

It being thus shown to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws by all constitutional means, it remains to consider the extent of those already at his disposal, and what it may be proper further to provide.

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collectors in South Carolina, the provisions and regulation, made by the act of 1799, and also the fines, penalties, and forfeitures for their enforcement, are particularly detailed and explained. It may be well apprehended, however, that these provisions may prove inadequate to meet such an open, powerful, organized opposition as is to be commenced after the 1st of February next.

Subsequently to the date of those instructions, and to the passage of the ordinance, information has been received, from sources entitled to be relied on, that, owing to the popular excitement in the State, and the effect of the ordinance declaring the execution of the revenue laws unlawful, a sufficient number of persons to whom confidence might be given could not be induced to accept the office of inspector, to operate with any reasonable chance of success, the [illegible] of vessels and their cargoes, which by the existing laws they are required to take, until the duties to which they are liable shall be paid or secured. The mode by which it is contemplated to deprive them of that custody is the process of replevin, and that of *capias in withernam* in the nature of a distress from the State tribunals organised by the ordinance.

Against the proceedings in the nature of a distress, it is not perceived that the Collector can interpose any resistance whatever; and against the process of replevin authorised by the law of the State, he, having no common law power, can only oppose such inspectors as he is by statute authorised, and may find it practicable to employ; and these, from the information already adverted to, are shown to be wholly inadequate.

The respect which that process deserves, must therefore be considered.

If the authorities of South Carolina had not obstructed the legitimate action of the courts of the United States, or if they had permitted the State tribunals to administer the law according to their oath under the Constitution and the regulations of the laws of the Union, the General Government might have been content to look to them for maintaining the custody, and to encounter the other inconveniences arising out of the recent proceedings. Even in that case, however, the process of replevin from the courts of the State would be irregular and unauthorised. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction of all seizures made on land or water, for a breach of the laws of the United States, and any intervention of a State authority, which, by taking the thing seized out of the hands of the United States officer, might obstruct the exercise of the jurisdiction, is unlawful; that in such case the court of the United States, having cognizance of the seizure, may enforce a redelivery of the thing by attachment or other summary process; that the question under such a seizure, whether a forfeiture has been actually incurred, belongs exclusively to the courts of the United States, and it depends on the final decree, whether the seizure is to be deemed rightful or tortuous; and that not until the seizure be finally judged wrongful and without probable cause by the courts of the U. States, can the party proceed at common law for damages in the State courts.

But, by making it "unlawful for any of the constituted authorities, whether of the United States or of the State, to enforce the laws for the payment of duties, and declaring that all judicial proceedings which shall be hereafter had in affirmance of the contracts made with purpose to secure the duties imposed by the said acts, are, and shall be held utterly null and void" she has in effect abrogated the judicial tribunals within her limits in this respect, has virtually denied the United States access to the courts established by their own laws, and declared it unlawful for the judges to discharge those duties which they are sworn to perform. In lieu of these, she has substituted those State tribunals already adverted to, the judges whereof are not merely forbidden to allow an appeal, or permit a copy of their records, but are previously sworn to disregard the laws of the Union, and enforce those only of South Carolina; and, thus deprived of the function essential to the judicial character, of inquiring into the validity of the law, and the right of the matter, become merely ministerial instruments in aid of the concerted obstruction of the laws of the Union.

Neither the process nor authority of these tribunals, thus constituted, can be respected, consistently with the supremacy of the laws, or the rights and security of the citizen. If they be submitted to, the protection due from the Government to its officers and citizens is withheld, and thereby, at once, and not only to the laws, but to the Union itself.

Against such a force as the laws and which, by the replevin law of South Carolina it is his duty to exercise, it cannot be expected that a collector, can retain his custody with the aid of the inspectors. In such case, it is true, it would be competent to bring suits in the United States Courts against those engaged in the unlawful proceedings; or the property might be retained by the collector of the revenue laws, and being libelled in the proper courts, an order might be made for its redelivery, which would be committed to the Marshal for execution. But, in that case, the 4th section of the act, in broad and unqualified terms, makes it the duty of the sheriff "to prevent such recapture or seizure, or to redeliver the goods as the case may be," "even under any process, order, or decree, or other pretext, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ordinance aforesaid." It is thus made the duty of the sheriff to oppose the process of the courts of the United States, and for that purpose, if need be, to employ the whole power of the country. And the act expressly reserves to him all power, which, independently of its provisions, he could have used. In this reservation it obviously contemplates a resort to other means than those particularly mentioned.

It is not to be disguised, that the power which it is thus enjoined upon the sheriff to employ, is nothing less than the *posse comitatus*, in all the rigor of the ancient common law. This power, though it may be used against unlawful resistance to judicial process, is in its character forcible, and analogous to that conferred upon the Marshals by the act of 1795. It is, in fact, the embodying of the whole mass of the population, under the command of a single individual, to accomplish by their forcible aid what could not be effected peaceably and by the ordinary means. It may properly be said to be a relick of those ages in which the laws could only be defended rather by physical than moral force, &c. in its origin, was conferred upon the Sheriffs of England, to enable them to defend their county against any of the king's enemies when they came into the land, as well as for the purpose of executing process. In early and less civilized times, it was intended to include "the aid and attendance of all knights and others who were bound to have harness." It includes the right of going with arms and military equipment, and embraces larger classes and greater masses of population than can be compelled by the laws of most of the States to perform military duty. If the principles of the common law are recognised in South Carolina, (and from this act it would seem they are,) the power of summoning the *posse comitatus* will compel, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, every man over the age of fifteen, and able to travel, to turn out, at the call of the Sheriff, and with such weapons as may be necessary; and it may justify beating, and even killing, such as may resist. The use of the *posse comitatus* is, therefore, a direct application of force, and cannot be otherwise regarded than as the employment of the whole militia force of the country, and in an equally efficient form, under a different name. No proceeding which resorts to this power, to the extent contemplated by the act, can be properly denominated peaceable.

The act of South Carolina, however, does not rely altogether upon this forcible remedy. For even attempting to resist or disobey—things by only the ordinary officers of the customs—the process of replevin, the collector and all concerned are subjected to a further proceeding, in the nature of a distress of their personal effects, and are, moreover, made guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand, nor more than five thousand dollars, and to imprisonment, not exceeding two years, and not less than six months; and for even attempting to execute the orders of the court for retaking the property, the marshal, & all assisting, would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine, of not less than three thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand, and to imprisonment, not exceeding two years, nor less than one; and in case the goods should be retaken under such process, it is made the absolute duty of the sheriff to retake them.

It is not to be supposed that, in the face of these penalties, aided by the powerful force of the country, which would doubtless be brought to sustain the State officers, either that the collector would retain the custody in the first instance, or that the marshal could summon sufficient aid to retake the property, pursuant to the order, or other process of the court.

It is, moreover, obvious that in this conflict between the powers of the officers of the United States and of the State (unless the latter be passively submitted to) the destruction to which the property of the officers of the customs would be exposed, the commission of actual violence, and the loss of lives, would be scarcely avoidable.

Under these circumstances, and the provisions of the acts of South Carolina, the execution of the laws is rendered impracticable, even through the ordinary judicial tribunals of the United States. These would certainly be fewer difficulties and less opportunity of actual collision between the officers of the United States and of the State, if the collection of the revenue would be more effectually secured—if indeed it can be done in any other way—by placing the custom house beyond the immediate power of the county.

For this purpose it, would be proper to provide that, whenever any unlawful combination to obstruction to any State or any port, it should become impracticable faithfully to collect the duties, the President of the United States should be authorised to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and to establish the custom house at some secure place within such port or harbor of such State; and in such cases it should be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and to detain all vessels and cargoes until the duties imposed by law should be properly secured or paid in cash, deducting interest; that in such cases it should be [illegible] to take

the vessel and cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from the ordinary judicial tribunals of the U. States; and that in case of an attempt otherwise to take the property by a force too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it should be lawful to protect the possession of the officers by the employment of the land and naval forces and the militia, under provisions similar to those authorised by the 11th section of the act of the 9th of January, 1809.

The provision, however, would not shield the officers and citizens of the United States, acting under the laws, from suits and prosecutions, in the tribunals of the State, which might thereafter be brought against them; nor would it protect their property from the proceeding by distress, and it may well be apprehended that it would be insufficient to ensure a proper respect to the progress of the constitutional tribunals in prosecutions for offences against the United States, and to protect the authorities of the United States whether judicial or ministerial, in the performance of their duties. It would moreover be inadequate to extend the protection due from the Government to that portion of the people of South Carolina, against outrage and oppression of any kind, who may manifest their attachment, and yield obedience to the laws of the Union.

It may, therefore, be better to revive, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion, the 6th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, which expired on the 4th of March, 1817, by the limitation of that of 27th April, 1817, and to provide that in any case where suit shall be brought against any individual in the courts of the State, for any act done under the laws of the United States, he should be authorized to remove the said cause, by petition, into the circuit courts of the United States, without any copy of the record, and that the court should proceed to hear and determine the same, as if it had been originally instituted therein. And that in all cases of injuries to the persons or property of the individuals for disobedience to the ordinance and laws of South Carolina, in pursuance thereof, redress may be sought in the courts of the United States. It may be expedient, also, by modifying the resolution of the 3d of March, 1791, to authorise the marshals to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

Provisions less than these, consisting as they do, for the most part, rather of a revival of, the policy of former acts called for by the existing emergency, than of the introduction of any unusual or rigorous enactments, would not cause the laws of the Union to be properly respected or enforced. It is believed these would prove adequate, unless the military forces of the State of South Carolina, authorized by the late act of the Legislature, should be actually embodied and called out in aid of their proceedings and of the provisions of the ordinance generally.—Even in that case, however, it is believed that no more will be necessary than a few modifications of its terms, to adapt the act of '95 to the present emergency, as by that act of Congress the provisions of the law of 1792 were accommodated to the crisis then existing; and by conferring authority upon the President to give it operation during the session of Congress, and without the ceremony of a proclamation, whenever it shall be officially made known to him by the authority of any State, that within the limits of such State the laws of the United States or by the Courts of the United States, will be openly opposed, and execution obstructed by the actual employment of military force or by any unlawful means whatsoever, too great to be otherwise overcome.

In closing this communication, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to express my confident reliance upon the disposition of each department of the Government to perform its duty, and to co-operate in all measures necessary in the present emergency.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes the fidelity of the patriot and the sagacity of the statesmen, not more in removing such portion of the public burthen as may be unnecessary, than in preserving the good order of society, and in the maintenance of well regulated liberty.

While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust, will, be exercised, towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that open and organised resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity.

The rich inheritance bequeathed by our fathers has devolved upon us the sacred obligation of preserving it by the same virtues which conducted them through the eventful scenes of the revolution, and ultimately crowned their [illegible] with the noblest model of civil [illegible]. They [illegible] to us a government [illegible] founded upon the [illegible] popular representation. After [illegible] experiment of forty-four years, at a moment when the Government and the Union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, and in the midst of public and individual prosperity unexampled in history, we are called to decide whether these laws possess any force, and that Union the means of self preservation. The decision of this question by an enlightened and patriotic people cannot be doubtful, for myself, fellow citizens, devoutly relying upon the kind Providence, which has hitherto watched over our destinies, and actuated by a profound reverence for those institutions I have so much cause to love, and for the American people, whose partiality honored me with their highest trust, I have determined to spare no effort to discharge the duty, which, in this conjuncture, is devolved upon me. That a similar spirit will actuate the Representatives of the American people, is not to be questioned; and I fervently pray that the great ruler of nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures, as that they may prove salutary examples, not only to the present, but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the *Union indissoluble.*

ANDREW JACKSON.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Transmitting a Report of the Operations of the Mint during the year 1832.

JANUARY [illegible], 1833.

Read and laid upon the Table.

WASHINGTON, 19th Jan. 1833.

I transmit to Congress a report from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution during the year 1832. AND. JACKSON.

To the Hon. the SPEAKER
Of the House of Reps. of U. S.

MINT OF THE U. STATES,
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1833.

SIR: I have now the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year, ending 31st December.

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $3,401,055, comprising $798,435 in gold coins, $2,579,000 in silver, and $23,620 in copper, and consisting of 9,128,387 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eag.,	157,487	pie's	mak'g	$787,435
Quart. eg.	4,400	do.	do.	11,000
Half dol.	4,797,000	do.	do.	2,398,500
Quart. "	320,000	do.	do.	80,000
Dimes,	522,500	do.	do.	52,250
Half d's.	965,000	do.	do.	48,250
Cents,	2,362,000	do.	do.	23,620
	9,128,387			$3,401,055

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about $80,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the W. Indies; $28,000 from Africa; $678,000 from the gold region of the U. States; and about $12,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the U. States, above mentioned, about $34,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia; $458,000 from North Carolina; $45,000 from S. Carolina; $140,000 from Georgia; and about $1,000 from Tennessee.

The following statement exhibits the quantity of gold received from those districts of the U. S. which have thus far produced it in quantities sufficient to attract notice, commencing with the year 1824. Up to that period it had been received at the Mint only from N. Carolina, from which quarter gold was first transmitted for coinage in the year 1804. During the interval, however, from 1804 to 1823, inclusive, the amount had not exceeded $2,500 yearly.

	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Tennessee.	Alabama.	Total.
1824	-	$5,000	-	-	-	-	$5,000
1825	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	17,000
1826	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
1827	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	21,000
1828	-	46,000	-	-	-	-	46,000
1829	$2,500	134,000	$3,500	-	-	-	140,000
1830	24,000	204,000	26,000	$212,000	-	-	[illegible]
1831	26,000	294,000	22,000	176,000	$1,000	-	520,000
1832	34,000	458,000	45,000	140,000	1,000	$1,000	678,000
	86,500	1,199,000	96,500	328,000	2,000	1,000	1,913,000

It is considered highly probable, by persons entitled to great respect, that the quantity of gold of the U. S. delivered at the Mint within the last year, does not quite exceed the one half of the production from the mines—nearly an equal amount being supposed to have been exported unwrought, or employed in the arts. If this conjecture be nearly correct, the production of gold from the U. S. during the year has not been less than a million and a quarter of dollars. This may be regarded as equal to one-sixth part of all the gold produced, within the same period, from the mines of Europe and America, estimated according to the results of recent years, as given by the best authorities.

The prevalence of a fearful epidemic in this and other cities of the U. S. was sensibly felt in a diminution of the usual demands on the Mint, and its productiveness within the third quarter of the year. In every department of the [illegible], was, during the [illegible], more lightly exacted [illegible] with much pleasure, [illegible] employed in the [illegible] subject of the dis[illegible].

Operations, I have [illegible] the satisfaction to say, have been commenced in the new Mint for the [illegible] the machinery [illegible] all the departments of the institution will be transferred in a few days to that edifice.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MOORE.

The President of the U. S.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.

The packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdrege, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th December. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have recieved London papers of the 7th of December, and Liverpool of the 8th, both inclusive, with commercial intelligence of the latest dates.

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

Our former advices from the Citadel of Antwerp were to the evening of December 1st. They are now to the afternoon of the 5th. From the tenor of those former accounts, we were led to expect that the French batteries would have opened their fire upon the citadel on the 2d. Such, however, was not the fact. The besiegers continued their preparations with the utmost activity until the 4th, when an officer was despatched with a flag of truce to the citadel. He was the bearer of another summons to Chasse to surrender, informing him at the same time, that all was prepared on the side of the French, and that at 11 o'clock precisely, their fire would commence in case of refusal.

The French had 103 guns placed and ready. The moment was one of the most intense interest. But the suspense was not of long duration. At 11 o'clock a cannon shot from Fort Montebello, followed by a tremendous fire of artillery, announced that the bearer of the flag had brought back a negative from the Dutch commander.—During the remainder of the day, the discharge of cannon was kept up in regular succession, with great exactness. The Dutch answered with vigor, and the spectacle is described by the correspondents of the London press, as "horrible, but nevertheless grand."

The third edition of the London Standard, of the evening of the 6th, gives advices of the same dates as the above. A courier arrived at Brussels, from Antwerp, on the evening of Wednesday, the 5th, stating that the French had already lost 1000 men!

The latest news was brought to London by the steamboat Sir Edward Banks, the passengers in which brought a report, that a party of the French having made an attack on the Tele de Flanders, the Dutch had opened the sluices, and the French party, being exposed to the fire from the battery and the gun boats, had been obliged to surrender.

The Dutch at Helvoetsluys are so much enraged against the English, that the passengers who went out in the Edward Banks, were pelted with brickbats on going ashore, and were compelled to return on board.

The reason why the French batteries did not sooner open upon the citadel, was that Marshal Gerard had been negotiating for the neutrality of the town. A letter from Antwerp, written at three o'clock, of the 4th, says:

"From what I can gather from persons on whose information I should rely, it appears the town will be considered neutral, and in no danger of a bombardment. I have been on the top of a very high building, from whence I could discover the batteries of the French, and I could plainly observe through a glass the French balls knock the earth from the parapet of the bastions, and go through the *roof* of the barracks. The emigration has been immense, and is increasing since the firing begun. I have nothing further to add, except that the firing continues."

The difficulties in the Belgic Chambers are disappearing. They had passed a law giving the Government two-thirds of the revenue for the year 1833, in advance.—The resignation of the late ministers was regretted, and it was probable they would be recalled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers give note of active preparations for the elections. The tory candidates avail themselves freely of the Dutch question; and it is intimated, in some quarters, that the Dutch King is only holding out to await the issue of their elections. The Liverpool Chronicle of the [illegible] speaking of the canvass of Sir Howard Douglas, now a candidate for that city, says on this [illegible]:

"Such speeches as those of Sir Howard Douglas and other conservatives, may deceive the King of Holland for a few weeks, [illegible] into delusive hopes, or lead him to irremediable transgressions; but the hour of decisive retribution is at hand; and they who have thriven so much by war, and who still seek to promote it under the semblance of pacific councils, will soon find their own discomfiture in a nation's voice."

American Stocks in London, on the 6th of December:—Three per cents. 90; Pennsylvania fives, [illegible]; Ohio fives, 106½; Sixes, 117; Louisiana, 106½.

FRANCE.

Paris papers are of the 6th. They are chiefly filled with accounts from Belgium; but the steamboat communication between London and the Scheldt, enables the English to anticipate the Paris advices.

It is stated in a Bordeaux paper that the French Government intends to [illegible] the Chambers, in the course of the session, a project of a law for the trial of the Duchess de Berri before the Chamber of Peers. If the law pass, the trial will commence after the close of the session. Meanwhile the Duchess is to be detained at Blaye, under the responsibilities of ministers.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

A violent eruption of Mount Ætna took place on the [illegible] and 18th of November, which destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and which contained a population of ten thousand persons.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

STILL LATER.

We have just received Havre papers to December 11th inclusive, and Paris to the evening of the 10th, containing Antwerp dates to the 9th.

"The citadel still held out; the fighting had become more severe, and the loss greater. Sallies were frequently made by the besieged with various success.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7th, 9 in the morning.—"The last night has not produced all the advantages that were expected. In the evening, orders were issued for taking the Lunetta St. Laurent by storm, as its possession by the French army, or at least its evacuation by the enemy, is indispensable for the success of the seige.

Six o'clock in the evening from another correspondent.

"During the last 36 hours the defence of the citadel has assumed a more serious character. The slight resistance offered to our works, the mildness of the early firing from the beseiged, and the promptitude with which the guns were dismounted, has rendered the present change more remarkable.

About five o,clock, yesterday evening, three or four companies came out of the citadel and fired upon our working parties, and early this morning a fusillade was commenced, and has been kept up nearly throughout the day, from Fort Saint Laurent, which has much annoyed us.

We can distinctly see the soldiers approach the parapet at regular intervals with great promptitude, discharge their muskets and retire. They also make great use of mortar batteries, placed more in the rear, and which we have great difficulty in reaching, whence they discharge upon us a great number of shells, thrown with such precision that they nearly all fall into our batteries.

From time to time they also send us showers of grape, which we suppose to be fired from small pieces brought forward for the moment, discharged two or three times and then withdrawn.

The apparent indolence of the besieged during the past days may now be attributed to their hopes that we might have been led by our confidence of success to commit some great error, but they have deceived themselves, for our works have been continued as they were begun, with the utmost prudence. During the last two days the engineers and artillery have been exposed to the musketry of the citadel, and six of their officers have been wounded more or less severely.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7, eight o'clock in the morning.—The Lunetta St. Laurent is said to have occasioned great loss to the 52d regiment, which attempted yesterday to carry it at the bayonet's point, but was repulsed. This fort does not appear to be reduced to such extremities as was said, since last evening it answered the fire of the assailants for an hour and a half.

At 11 o'clock last night a brisk cannonade was seen and heard from the tower of St. Andrew's church at the forts Calloo and St. Marie; in the neighborhood two farms were set on fire. In the course of the night a powder caisson exploded in the citadel.

Eleven o'clock.—The 52d regiment lost yesterday 17 grenadiers, and some wounded. A shell, ill aimed by the French army, has just burst in the town, in the quarter of St. Andre, but it is not known whether it has done any mischief. The inhabitants of that part of the town are fleeing with their effects.

From the New York Evening Post.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP—DESTRUCTION OF THE DUTCH FLOTILLA OF GUN BOATS.—Last evening arrived the packet ship Florida, Captain Griswold, from London, having left Portsmouth on the 28th December. She brings London papers to the 27th containing intelligence of the surrender by Gen. Chasse of the citadel of Antwerp and its independencies, on the 23d of December, after a series of vigorous attacks met by an obstinate resistance on the part of the garrison, who held out until their post was reduced to a condition in which all further attempts at defence was hopeless. The conduct of French and Belgians however, in relation to the Dutch gun boats after the Capitulation is bitterly censured by the Hollanders, as a violation of the mutual understanding on the part of the French, and as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Belgians, which it unquestionably was if it be true that they were [illegible]. The Dutch Flotilla, on attempting to proceed down the river, were fired upon by the French from the banks, and their commander, Koopman, seeing it impossible to force a passage, and unwilling that his boats should fall into the hands of the French, blew them up and sunk them to the bottom of the Scheldt.

The elections in England are said to have resulted in returning a majority of [illegible] Reformers to the House of Commons, and Scotland is expected to make up the number to 300.

VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Senate of Virginia yesterday struck out the 22d Feb., as the day for choosing a Senator of the U. States, and inserted the [illegible], to which change the House agreed.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract from a speech in the legislature of Pennsylvania by Doctor Burden a Senator from the County of Philadelphia:

"He had a few remarks more to make on this subject, in consequence of the ground taken by the gentleman from the county, (Mr. Breck.) He had asserted that South Carolina should be subdued by force, unless she retracted her steps, and that no concession should be made by the north, because the majority in Congress "must rule." Now, Sir, said Mr. B., I agree with the gentleman, that, as a general principle, the majority ought to rule. But this government was a government of compromise, and not a mere government of a majority of the people. It was on this principle that the government was founded, and he believed that as this principle it must be preserved. The Senate of the U. States was not founded on a majority of the people. The little State of Delaware had an equal voice in that body, as the great State of New York. This branch of the government represented State rights. It was partly legislative, partly executive, and partly judicial. No act of Congress could become a law without its sanction, and yet it did not represent a majority of the people. Besides, no act could become a law unless it received the sanction of the Executive, unless it afterwards was passed by two-thirds of both Houses. This being the case, what has the assertion of the gentleman to do with this question, that the majority must rule? In the Southern States they had been brought up to believe that liberty and union depended upon the maintenance of State sovereignty. They made the Constitution a study, and even the young men of nineteen were versed in its principles. In the north, our young men had other occupations which were imperative upon them, in consequence of the different state of society. They believed at the south that the Constitution was violated by the present tariff, and, on honest conviction of the justness of their cause, they had determined not to submit. He said he had seen it intimated in some of the public prints that in case South Carolina should resist, to let the slaves loose upon their masters. He would tell those who anticipated that the blacks would rise against their masters, that they would be disappointed. Should an unhappy war ever take place between the States and the Union, the blacks would be found fighting beside their masters, and for their masters. This was the case in the revolution, and it would be the case in this event. But, supposing that, contrary to the nature of things, the black population could be excited against the white; what man, having the smallest principle of humanity would not shudder at the idea. Let loose the enraged slaves, not only upon the rebellious, but against the innocent women and children? It is too shocking to be mentioned in a human and civilized community. But it has been said, the south is not oppressed. So said the British in the time of the revolution, and stubbornness on their part established the independence of these then weak colonies. For his part, he was willing to make concession, if necessary, to preserve the Union. Rather than have this Union dissolved, and the last hope of liberty lost forever, he would give up the tariff and send the foreigners to the plough. We had gained our independence without a tariff, formed a free government without a tariff, made the Union without a tariff, and rather than loose them, he was willing to give it up."

The debate—Messrs. Grundy & Forsyth.

The debate in the Senate on the "*Bill to repeal the Constitution of the United States,*" we commence in the present number. We doubt not, but that it will be as interesting to its manner, as it may be important in its results. No man in his senses can doubt that it will, if the bill pass, lead immediately to blood-shed and civil war. No man can doubt that it is intended to change the Government into a military despotism. No man can doubt that it aims at making Andrew Jackson DICTATOR. He who votes for it is a *Traitor* and will deserve the punishment of one.

The Hartford Conventionists have long been tired of a Republican Government. An occasion now offers in the temper and popularity of A. Jackson, to carry their long cherished purposes into effect. Accordingly, we find D. Webster, H. G. Otis and Company, gathering around this Administration—an administration which, after the late developement of its despotic principles and sanguinary purposes, every honest patriot must abhor and forsake. Let them pass this bill, if they dare. There is yet virtue enough among the people, we trust, to make them answer for the consequences with their heads. South Carolina is not to be intimidated by the *coalition* between A. Jackson and D. Webster. That gallant State is prepared to meet their mercenaries—and thousands will flock to its standard. We know of many companies already prepared to march to her assistance, at a moments warning. Let them pass this bill—and they will find freemen at their posts, ready and willing to meet them, and their *Northern coadjutors,* with arms in their hands—and to punish the deeds of their [illegible].

We find Felix Grundy supporting this bill!—(Thank God, but one other south of the Potomac has disgraced himself by so doing!) The object of Grundy is well known. He is in bad odour with the Jackson party in his own State, and fears that Mister J. H. Eaton, who has been pitted against him, will roust him from his place. He is determined, therefore, that his adversary shall not outdo him in servility and passive obedience to the will of the DICTATOR. He is willing to prostrate the Constitution of the country to curry favor with the Kitchen Cabinet. For it cannot be forgotten that Felix Grundy in the debate on Foote's Resolution, maintained the constitutional right of the people of the sovereign State, in Convention to arrest and make null an act of Congress. For this, he has been called to account by the party; and he is now willing to make his peace, by putting the people of a sovereign state, acting upon his own principles, to the sword for so doing. This is the certificate of prostitution, which he brings to entitle him to admission into Jackson's Magdalen Hospital.

As to Mr. Forsyth, [illegible] der it [illegible]. He who [illegible] der to W. H. Crawford, will [illegible] to play pimp to A. Jackson. The [illegible] tion of his duplicity through the letter of Mr Lacock, made him *ill-*[illegible] idol. The [illegible] worships. [illegible] the labourer is worthy of his hire.

Jef. & Times.

From the Winyaw Intelligencer.

General Jackson and his two Messages.

OCCASIONAL REVIEWS.

"Look on this picture and on that,
The counterfeit presentment of two brothers."

Message No. 1. "Experience however our best Judge on this as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether the advantages of this system (the Tariff) are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union."

Remarks.—And yet these "many evils" and this "danger" to the country is recommended to be sustained by military force!

"But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot *expect the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit,* when the money is not required for any *legitimate* purposes in the administration of the Government. And is it not enough that high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt."

Message. No. 2.—"For causes of minor character the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union *who have committed their destiny to its hands*" (!!)

Remarks:—What in one message is looked upon as "many evils" and "dangerous to the stability of the Union," is the next of its "minor character." And to what extremities have we arrived when instead of the CONSTITUTION being the shield of the States, General Jackson has asserted that the "Government" also Congress and the Executive, hold their "destinies in its hands!" If such can be the truth, Russia can laugh at our [illegible]. Again: The "majority of the States and of the people, *will certainly not consent* that the protecting duties shall be wholly abrogated never to be re-enacted at any future time or in any possible contingencies."

Remarks.—Yet in message No. 1 as above quoted he says, "but those who have vested their capitals in manufactures cannot expect &c." And we presume "any possible, contingencies" means whenever Mr. Van Buren shall find it expedient to ride into office on a "cow of the Durham breed or a merino ram."

But the most amusing logic yet held by the General is the following.—He endeavors to prove that South Carolina is not oppressed by the Tariff, and cites the message of Gov. Hamilton to the Legislature expressing his gratitude to God for "*abundant Harvests* in every quarter of the State, for the *health of our citizens* and the prosperity of our *social condition,*" Now we gravely ask to whom is the world indebted for the discovery that the American system was good manure for rice and cotton seed—a panacea for liver complaints and other bodily infirmities, or a code of Ethics for civil society*!* Profound genius! whoever thou art, eternal praise to thy memory.

From the Alabama Journal.

We have heard, from various sources, that upon the appearance of the President's Message the friends of the Tariff had almost despaired of being about to keep up their favorite American System. They thought the day was almost at hand when there should be an end to their exactions upon the industry of the South.

But when there was a prospect of a repeal of the Tariff, and when the hopes of the Tariff party were at the lowest ebb, the President comes out with his Proclamation, and completely restores their confidence. The Tariff party throughout the whole country, with but few exceptions, hailed it with acclamation [illegible] its appearance as the [illegible] of the American System. [illegible] if this doctrine of the [illegible] submitted to, that having the majority in Congress, they could [illegible] him [illegible] to execute their [illegible] no matter how unauthorised [illegible] they may be upon the [illegible] the South. If the South permit the President to enforce the Tariff in South Carolina, the Tariff majority in Congress can, under a similar pretence, forcibly interfere with the domestic institutions of the South. Do those in the South, who respond to the Proclamation, carry out its doctrines to their legitimate consequences?

Are they so weak as to suppose that the nullifiers alone will suffer from such a precedent? Have the opponents of nullification no rights? Have they no slaves? Let them reflect well upon these things before they go farther.

From the Jeffersonian & Va. Times.

"THEY CANNOT SAY, I DID IT.
Macbeth.

Federalism is in full bloom. At no time—no, not even in the "palmy State" of the Adams dynasty—not in the summer days of the reign of Terror, was federalism more flourishing and triumphant. There is not a solitary man of the old federal School who has not flown for protection beneath the spreading and sheltering wings of Andrew Jackson. He is the *Magnus Apollo* of the old "blue lights." McLane and Webster—Taney and Harrison Gray Otis, are the leading advocates of this Administration. Yes Andrew Jackson, as we have long ago predicted, has swept the Republican Party with the besom of destruction. He has not left a solitary principle of that party standing. He has cashiered every member of the Party, and thrown himself into the rank embraces of the old Adams adherents. And what does he ask from them in return for this service? Why the modest boon to be clothed with unlimited power—to hold the military and naval force of the United States at his beck and bidding! To have the complete command of the *purse* and the *sword*, in order that he may force the measures of the Federal Party—the infernal Tariff down the throats of the Southern People! Modest and generous man! Well dost thou repay the confidence of the People of Virginia and the South!

But the obedient instrument of Jackson's ambition in this city, tells us still, that he is "*earnestly endeavoring to reduce the Tariff.*" Is there a man on earth, who can believe it? Can this Editor believe it? What, earnestly endeavoring to reduce the Tariff, when every body knows that he has the power to reduce it any hour of any day? When he is calling upon Congress for the most extraordinary measures—for nothing more nor less than to confide to him the entire military and naval force of the Union in order to execute and enforce this Tariff at the point of the bayonet? Is this the way he shews his disposition to reduce the Tariff? If there be a man so sunk in the depths of folly, as to believe this, he will not deserve to be pitied, though his liberties be taken from him, and he be reduced to the condition of a slave. No! Andrew Jackson is a Tariff man. He has always been a Tariff man,—and he means to keep up the system by the sword.

MR. WEBSTER.

Among the gamblers in politics—a tribe which has increased with fearful rapidity within the last few years—there is no one who has less to lose, or more to win than this gentleman. An instinct conviction of this, impels him to play recklessly, and bet high. No matter what is turned up *in trumps*, Mr. Webster always stands—always has a hand which he can play.—Like our worthy Editor in this City, he can quote his own authority for any course it may be to his interest to adopt. And having nothing to lose, he may safely stake empires on a card.

In 1832-'4, Daniel Webster, came out from among his old associates of Hartford memory, and offered his services to the South to put down the Tariff. He pronounced it unconstitutional in 1820 and was ready in '24 to unite with the Crawford Party to put it down. *This he dare not deny.* He knows it—and *we* know it. Finding, however, that Adams, by stocking the cards, was turned up trump, he played his hand accordingly, and lost.—He then waited for another shuffle—and when, (unfortunately for the South,) the Jack of Clubs was turned up, he dexterously throws up his own hand and takes the *widow*.—To drop the metaphor—Mr. Webster is cut and dry for any man or any principle that promises most for himself. Yesterday he denounces the Tariff—today supports. Yesterday he depreciates *force* against South Carolina—to-day he is the champion of the *bloody Bill*. And this is the man who is to be the *Cicero* of this Administration! this pure, and spotless, and Republican Administration! The Republican Party headed by Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren and Andrew Jackson.

It is well known in Washington, that Mr. Webster has become a great favorite at the Palace of the Czar. The Calumet of peace has been smoked between them, and, "*My dear Sir*" is reciprocally cooed between them, soft and sweet as the murmurs of callow Cygnets, or young doves. Rumor says, that after undergoing a *sweat* in the Senate upon the *bloody Bill*, Amos Kendall is to take him down into the Kitchen—wash him—scour him—scrape him—comb his hair—dress him up—and after pouring a vial of bergamot, or lavender water on him by way of *extreme unction*, he is to go into the Cabinet in place of Mr. Livingston. Then will the Administration be perfect in all its parts—and the Republican Millenium be come! Then will the Lion and the lamb lie down together—the Ass and the Elephant leap for joy. Then will A. Jackson, D. Webster, M. Van Buren and his Editor "*live together.*" Happy People!

Jeffersonian.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give this document and Mr. Calhoun's commentary upon it. No man is to be trusted with the powers with which it seeks to clothe the President; nor can Congress constitutionally give them. If the President had asked of Congress to make him *Dictator* it would have been a more startling; but certainly not a more extravagant demand than that he has made. Give to one man the command of the Army and Navy of the United States, and authority to call them into active service, whenever in *his judgement* "combinations" are formed, or "threats" or "menaces" made which require such service, and wherein is it distinguishable except in name from *Dictatorial* power? The House of Representatives hold the purse strings—but he who holds the sword can cut them. "Give me men" says Cæsar, "and I will command money—give me money and I will command men." If Congress could be guilty of the fatuity and pusillanimity of granting the one, (supposing they had the power) they would not dare to refuse the other, lest they might share the fate of the Parliament of Great Britain, in their vain and futile efforts to resist the power of Cromwell, which they had contributed to build up and establish.

Danville (Va.) Reporter.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

We are Southern men, and go for Southern principles; and we do this the more heartily, because we conscientiously believe they are the true principles of the Constitution. We think the controversy with South Carolina, rash and precipitate as she has acted, might have been amicably settled, and these principles and the integrity of the Union preserved. If she has violated the Constitution, so has the general government; and it would seem to us that both parties ought to exercise forbearance. Would it be less magnanimous in the latter than in the former? But the message gives the *coup de grace* to all such hopes. It is feared that it will so inspirit the Tariff party, that they will refuse to yield any portion of the "loaves and fishes" of the protective system, and thereby defeat every liberal and patriotic attempt at modification. Should our apprehensions be realized, and Congress pass an act ordering military force to be employed, the hope of the world will be blasted; the sun of our national glory will go down in blood and the night of desolation and despair,

——"sable goddess! from her ebon throne,
In rayless majesty, will then stretch forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er"

the desecrated altars of Religion, the demolished temples of Liberty, the ashes of the Constitution, and "the broken and disjointed fragments of a once glorious Union." The heart of the patriot and philanthropist sickens and bleeds at the bare thought of this appalling scene. May the wisdom and goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, whose finger was so clearly seen in the establishment of our national independence, as in the dark and perilous days of the revolution, dispel the cloud, avert the gathering storm, and point the way of peace and safety!

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

THE TRUE QUESTION.

Distinct from the constitutional principles, which, indeed, involve all that is dear to man,—all that is sacred to Liberty, the present issue between South Carolina and Andrew Jackson, (for he is now, in effect, the Government of the United States,) is, *whether the People of the South shall be compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to give one half of the profits of their labor to the People of the North.*—Turn and twist the question as you will, it comes to this at last. The Northern Manufacturers, want to make money, and being unable to do it as fast as they wished, in honest trade, they have prevailed upon Congress to help them by passing laws which take out of the pockets of the Southern laborer, nearly one half of his hard earned pittance, and put in their pockets. The Southern laborer has objected to this infamous business, and they have called on the President to carry fire and sword amongst them, and *compel* them to submit and pay up! The President has signified his readiness to play his part, and is now waiting for the weapons of destruction, which the agents of these manufacturers are to place in his hands. We appeal to every Farmer, Planter and Mechanic to answer us,—*Is not this the sum and substance of this whole matter?* And shall we aid in destroying ourselves? Shall we make ourselves vassals?—the mere tributaries and slaves of northern capitalists?

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The following is anonymous, but not improbable. The reader is desired to attach to it what credit he pleases:

SOUTH CAROLINA TRIUMPHANT —AND NULLIFICATION ESTABLISHED!

A rumor is afloat, founded upon pretty plausible data, that Mr. Clay, to save the effusion of blood, and restore tranquillity to the nation, has offered to Mr. Calhoun and his party, to unite in obtaining a *gradual* repeal of the Tariff down to a standard of revenue, about equal to the current wants of the Government! This proposition to Mr. Calhoun was based on a pledge from him, that such being the modification of the import duties, he would guarantee the immediate abolition of the obnoxious Ordinances, laws, &c. enacted by South Carolina, and thus things be resorted to their usual amicable feeling and restored.

Richmond Whig.

From the Washington (N. C.) Union.

The Richmond Whig contains an admirable letter from a gentleman in Washington City, who it is said, is a man of high character, and a long and devoted friend of Andrew Jackson.

We make a short extract from the letter. The writer, after speaking of the reading of the President's Message to the Senate, says:

"As soon as the reading was over, Mr. Calhoun addressed the House, in a tone and manner that I cannot describe, because I was entranced—yes! I felt entirely spell-bound. Rapid was his utterance—resistless his energy. Every chord of my heart, beat responsive to him as he advanced. I would attempt a sketch, but that I should injure. A practised note taker, might do him justice—I could not. Before he finished, although his voice quivered not, nor his firmness forsook him, the large tear drop burst forth from the flaming eye, and rolled down his burning cheek: as he ended, he silently sat down and hastily arose again, and abruptly left the House. As he passed me, (having never before had an introduction,) he gave me his hand. You know me well enough for digression I have, our ordinary occasions to shaking of hands—but I forbot the cold and polished shake of gratulation. But on this occasion, I did give him a cordial grip for my heart went with my hand. For the first time, since '76, I felt I was with him; and with him will I go. He goes for the rights of the States, and sink or swim, I sink for them; and with him; or with him and all such, will I sink or swim, in such a cause. Yes! I have three sons, men grown, and although I am somewhat gray, I am as yet in the vigor of manhood, and if the deadly strife shall come, all, all will I offer upon the altar of State Rights. You who know the pertinacity with which I cling to measures I deem right, will not be surprised at this course. But knowing, as you do, the obstinacy with which I stick to those I love, and how firmly in particular I have, through evil, and through good report, stood by old Hickory when those, (who now that he is the President, and holds in his hand the horn of plenty, praise him as the greatest and best,) denounced him as the greatest of curses; you may be surprised to hear that I now am against the fatal Proclamation—yes, I hereafter will go against it, and all who uphold it or its abominable doctrines. The Union must be preserved but not with the sword. From the use of the sword, must come consolidation. Its first stroke severs the bond—the first drop of blood spilt, blots it out forever. The Tariff Bill of this session is dead. The Proclamation killed it; and is now buried under this Message.

The editor of the Jeffersonian, indulging in some remarks on Mr. Calhoun, says:

"We have seen other letters from some who heard Mr. Calhoun on the same occasion; and who speak in equally strong terms of the speech. We are told of an old farmer who stood by and wept like a child, and when the speaker concluded his remarks, he went up to his son who stood by him, and grasping his hand exclaimed 'I feel the blood of '76 and '98 burning in my veins.'

"It were a vain thing to say that Mr. Calhoun is a great man. All,—the best friend, and the bitterest foe, award to him this distinction. He is a man of the most towering and gigantic intellect. Simpletons, however, can talk learnedly about the "palpable absurdity" of his opinions.—We hope that he will yet make that corrupt knot of profligate calumniators who cater to the passions of Andrew Jackson, feel the scorching flames of his sarcasm and eloquence. He has been hunted and bayed at by this hungry pack of Treasury Spaniels, and we trust he will turn upon, and lash them back, yelping to their kennels."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY:

FEB. 11, 1833.

THE CONTEST OF '76—AND 1833.

Every well informed reader, must be struck with the wonderful resemblance which the present contest in our government bears to the contest of '76 between ENGLAND and the colonies. The history of that period throws floods of light on the question, and it would be well if the TARIFF MAJORITY, would take it up, and study its pages;—they might learn wisdom from the errors of their predecessors—the British ministry. Should leisure permit, we propose to take up the subject before long, and by a reference to *facts*, show that the two CONTESTS, in a most remarkable manner, resemble each other,—not only in the *principles* at stake, but in the incidents of the times. In the mean time, should the eye of any Tariff Member of Congress fall on this paragraph, we advise him to recur to the subject. If he wishes to see the spirit, and delusion that misguided the *Ministry*, let him turn to Dr. Franklin's account of his agency in England; it may be found in the first volume of his works; let him also read the last speech ever delivered by Lord Chatham in the House of Lords; he may find this in the fifth volume of "*select speeches*," by CHAPMAN; if he can catch one spark of the noble spirit of Chatham, his time will be well spent.

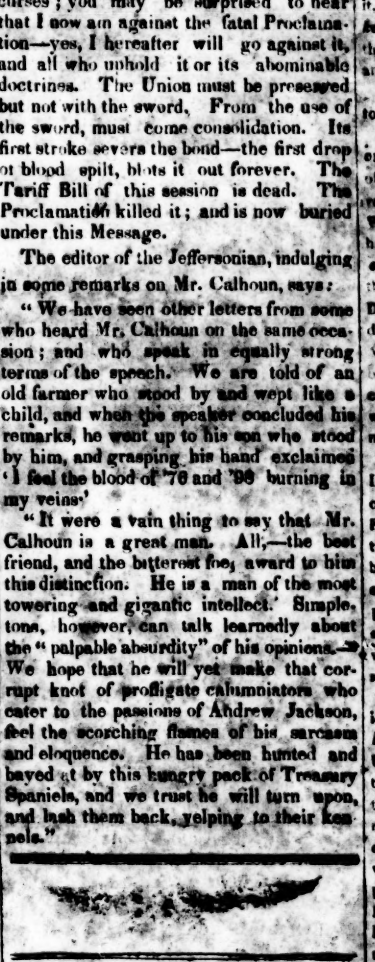
GREAT WHIG MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

On the 23rd January a very numerous meeting of the WHIGS of Charleston took place: between two and three thousand persons were present!

Ex-Governor Hamilton, delivered an address which was received with bursts of acclamation from the immense concourse of people.

A Resolution was adopted, that no conflict should take place with the authorities of the Federal Government, while the Bill modifying the Tariff was yet before Congress; &c. that it is certain that no collision will occur until after Congress adjourn, which will be on the 3rd of March.

Governor Hamilton, being President of the Convention, declared to the meeting that if Congress passed a Bill clothing the President with the *extraordinary* POWERS asked for in his last Message, he would forthwith call together the Convention, and recommend to them to withdraw from the UNION. This will bring up the question of SECESSION, and then it will remain to be seen, whether the Federal Government will dare, to attempt to punish a SOVEREIGN STATE for exercising the right of *self preservation*.



THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED IT!

[illegible] sentiment [illegible] unanimity of these [illegible] necessary for that [illegible] Proclamation, [illegible] Union is in peril, I hope we [illegible] is making the safety of the republic dependent upon technical objections and cavils.

I regret much to inform you, that there is but little hope of modifying the Tariff at the present session.

The above, is an extract from a letter published in the Raleigh "Constitutionalist," dated from Washington City. If we judge correctly of the spirit of that letter, it merits the deepest reprobation.

That the Union should be preserved, we believe is the sentiment of every patriotic bosom in the land. We all go for the preservation of the Union. But how is this to be done? We ask, by the GENERAL GOVERNMENT doing equal justice to all the members of the UNION,—we ask by every district deference to the CONSTITUTION of the United States, which is the BOND of the UNION. In this way, and no other, can the Union be long preserved.

But what says this letter writer, and the Tariff men? Why they say, that the Union must be preserved by *force*,—by *military force!* The CONSTITUTION, clearly does not justify *force*,—and the employment of it, will be a violation of the Constitution: you, then *violate* the constitution for the purpose of *preserving* it. You *dissolve* the Union, for the purpose of *keeping it together*. This is their plan; but let them once set about putting it into practice, and they will find how absurd it is.

And what is their plea, for wishing to resort to *force*? They answer, *Necessity! Necessity!*

There is something *ominous* in this word *necessity*, when used in a political sense:—the old maxim says "*Necessity is the plea of Tyrants!*" and faithful history, records its truth. What TYRANT, ever destroyed the liberties of his country, who did not set up the plea of *necessity?* When JULIUS CÆSAR overthrew the ROMAN REPUBLIC, and was declared DICTATOR by a corrupt SENATE, was it not done under the plea of NECESSITY?

When OLIVER CROMWELL, subverted the only REPUBLIC that ENGLAND ever had, and caused himself to be proclaimed 'PROTECTOR' with the powers of a DESPOT, was his plea not NECESSITY?

When BONAPARTE converted the REPUBLIC OF FRANCE into a MONARCHY, and changed his title from that of *First Consul* to FIRST EMPEROR, did he not say it was all through NECESSITY,—a necessity called for by the good of the people of France? Yes, necessity ever has been, and ever will be "the plea of Tyrants,"—and it now remains to be seen whether our REPUBLIC,—the only one worthy of the name on the Globe, is to fall a sacrifice to this ominous plea.

Preserve the Union by *military force*!! The idea is revolting to every reflecting patriot. *Force* may destroy,—it never can preserve the Union. These States were once in *Union* with the crown of Great Britain. Did force keep them together? No, but it dissolved the connection. It was not the *Declaration of Independence* that separated us from Great Britain, it was the first British gun that was fired on the plains of Lexington. Let our brethren at the North, let the majority in Congress reflect,—let them apply the case to themselves, and consider, how they would act under the threats of *force*.

There is only one way to *preserve* the Union, and that is, to return to the constitution,—to be guided by that,—*to do justice to all*; Take off your unjust and unnecessary taxes,—leave just enough to support the Government,—do this, and then you will preserve the Union.

But say they, if we were even disposed to do you this justice,—yet we cannot consent to be driven from it,—we cannot *reduce* the Tariff while South Carolina occupies her present position. This is a most unfortunate spirit of pride,—false pride! It is the very mistaken feeling that consummated the rupture between the British Ministry, and the colonies. LORD NORTH saw his errors, and heartily wished himself out of the difficulties, but he had too much pride to recede, lest, it might be called backing out, so he held on, and chose to risk all, rather than have it said that he *backed out*. The Tariff majority in Congress are now playing the game of the British ministry, let them be aware of the same results. History has recorded the folly of *Lord North*, and, there is some fear, that History may have to record the more than folly, of the Lords of the POWER LOOM.

Stubborn pride, should never prevent wise Statesmen from acting right. But instead of this kind, sundry the party which is in the wrong ought first to give way. The British minister did not act on this principle,—but, if they had taken the advice of one, who had more wisdom and patriotism than the whole of them put together, they would have thus acted. Where Lord Chatham saw the rupture between the mother country, and the colonies, approaching a crisis, he arose from his sick bed, and went into Parliament to offer his advice to the King and Ministry. What was that advice?—conciliation! the work of "*conciliation*"—he advised the calling forward [illegible] measure his Majesty derive from the Voice of Justice;—this was the advice given by that great man, and the SOUTH must adopt the same principle of the Tariff and every thing would soon [illegible] the [illegible] measure of the Government, [illegible] measure, unconstitutional powers, or tends to the constitution,—the appeal [illegible] to this, and the UNION will never be in danger. Without this the UNION cannot be preserved.

STATE INTERPOSITION.

The Source, but not right to interpose, and protest [illegible] against unjust, and oppressive laws,—palpable violations of the constitution, what peculiar hope the people of the South for their liberty, and property? We are in the minority in Congress, and must forever continue so. [illegible] control Congress,—every member from the North may hang together, and vote [illegible] oppressive measures, and [illegible] them, for the reason that [illegible] us suppose a case,

and it is by no means an improbable one:—suppose that Congress should pass an act declaring that all the *slaves* should be set *free*,—we could not prevent this by collision in Congress, for there, the non-slave holding states, have two to one against us. No! we would have either to submit to the unjust, and unconstitutional law,—or resort to *State interposition*. This is only one out of many cases, where State interposition, is our only safe guard.

But, suppose our Government falls into a *consolidated empire*,—what will become of the South? wretched indeed would be our condition. The whole burdens of the Government would be thrown on us, while the benefits would be enjoyed at the North. We would become as much the slaves to the North, as the Israelites of old were to the land of Egypt.

History teaches us this lesson,—that when the statesmen of a free republican elective form of government, once prostitute their principles, they become the regret of all sincere. Do we see symptoms of this in the South? Look to Congress, and you will see them.—Thank God only a few southern members of Congress, more are, we fear, than any others;—those poor spirits want office,—and like Esau, they are ready to sell their birth right for a mess of pottage! may shame and confusion rest upon them.

Has the Federal Government the right to use *force* against a Sovereign State?

If the Federal Government, has the right to use *force* against a Sovereign State, where, and when, was that power granted? The constitution, (10th article of amendments) expressly declares that the powers not *delegated* to the United States, are reserved to the States,—or, in other words, that the Federal Government have no powers, but what are *delegated* to it by the constitution. Now, if the Federal Government have the power to employ *force* against a STATE, that power must be derived from some grant made from the people of the State,—where is it?—will any person please to point it out? No, they cannot, for none such was ever made. This is not all;—we can show that the very power now claimed by the General Government, was *expressly refused*, by the Convention. The Journals of the convention show, that no less than *five* distinct propositions were made, to invest the General Government with the very power in question, but each one was promptly rejected. One of these propositions was in these words.

"That if any Steam, or body of men in any "State, shall oppose, or prevent the carrying "into execution such acts or Treaties, (of the "Union) the Federal Executive shall be au"thorized to call forth the powers of the con"federated States, or so much thereof as shall "be necessary to enforce or compel the obedi"ence to such acts, &c."

This proposition was promptly *rejected*:—and yet notwithstanding this, we now see the Federal Government claiming the exercise of this very power, which was thus promptly rejected:—what is this but usurpation on the part of the general government!

THE BILL OF ABOMINATIONS!

The Bill for investing the President of the United States with CONSTITUTIONAL powers, and creating him MONARCH in all things but the name, had not, by the last accounts, passed the Senate, but its measureers, were busily at work to get it through. We cannot think it will pass; still there are some strong reasons to fear it. It is now certain that the influence of General Jackson, is joined with the Tariff *consolidationists*, to urge it forward. Jackson and the *monopolists*! it is a fearful coalition.—but not strong enough, we hope, to destroy the liberties of the people.—Let the people prove true to themselves, and they must triumph, but to do this they must stand prepared to defend their rights even unto death if it becomes necessary. The *monopolists* think, because they have gained over General Jackson, that they can now do as they please,—keep the taxes on, and *change* the Government,—that his name will do more than an army with banners,—but let them not be too certain of their game. In this part of the Union, the great body of the people were friends to General Jackson, but they have not yet become his *slaves*. Why did the people go for Jackson?—because they believed him to be a good Republican, and a sound hearted patriot;—but when he *deserts* his former principles, he will find that a W[illegible]GS of the South will not *desert* with him,—he must console himself as well as he can with his *new* friends, for the loss of his old ones. If he turns out to be an OLIVER CROMWELL or a BONAPARTE, he will find that those who en*abled* him will be the first to *debase* him,—he will find that the people of the South, (the only true friends he had) are not yet ready for a KING,—or, a DICTATOR;—nor, is their objection only to the name of KING;—they have sense enough to know that a man may be made KING without calling him so.

VIRGINIA & SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Senate of Virginia have agreed to the Resolutions, adopted in the House of DELEGATES, and R. W. LEIGH, Esq. one of the most talented men in the ancient Dominion, has been unanimously chosen by the Legislature as a COMMISSIONER to bear the Resolutions to South Carolina. Mr. Leigh set off for Charleston without loss of time.

The object of this mission to South Carolina, is earnestly and respectfully to request and entreat the people of that State either to rescind the Ordinance,—or to put off its execution until after the close of the next session of Congress, when the language of the last Resolution is, and that the said Commissioner be authorized to express to the public authorities and people of our Sister State, in such manner as he may deem most expedient, "OUR SINCERE GOOD WILL TO OUR SISTER STATE."

Taking the whole series of Resolutions together, it is very clear that Virginia have solemnly pledged herself if the Tariff be not reduced by the next session of Congress, that SHE will unite with South Carolina and no longer submit to it, accordingly, one of the Resolutions requests Congress very respectfully to take up the subject, and reduce the Tariff to a revenue standard.

The Republicans assert the Republican doctrine of '98 as set forth in the Resolutions of that period.

Will South Carolina, listen to the voice of Virginia and suspend her Ordinance for twelve months longer? But for one thing, we think she certainly would, and that one thing is the "Bill" which is now before the Senate for using *force* against her. If that "Bill" be rejected or laid aside, we believe that South Carolina will comply with the respectful call of Virginia, but so long as that measure is before Congress we think she will decline suspending the Ordinance,—and if the Bill should pass, she will forthwith secede from the Union. In these views we may be mistaken, but looking at all the circumstances, we think they will prove correct. Of one thing we are convinced, that South Carolina will take no step calculated to compromit her HONOR or the PRINCIPLES for which she is contending.

OLD KENTUCK.

The Republicans of Kentucky, are coming out in manful style, against the abominations of the PROCLAMATION and the last Message.

Judge Rowan, lately Senator in Congress, in a letter to a Member of Congress, has exposed the heresies of the Proclamation, in a most masterly manner.

Judge Bibb, now a Senator in Congress from that State, has just finished a Speech of great ability, against the "Bill for repealing the Constitution," in which he gives no quarter to the proclamation.

☞ Both of these men, were among the most powerful friends of Jackson in all Kentucky.

Mr. CLAYTON one of the Senators from the State of Delaware, has introduced a RESOLUTION into the Senate declaring that the people of the 24 United States as regards the powers of the General Government are—"ONE PEOPLE AND A SINGLE NATION!" THIS IS CONSOLIDATION for you! If this be the case, why is it, that the State of Delaware which in extent of Territory is less than BUNCOMBE, and in population not greater than some two of our largest counties,—why, is it, that this great STATE should send *two* Senators to Congress? She has but *one* Representative, while she has as many Senators as New York. Their is policy in the great central States, wishing to see a consolidated Government, but the small States, must be blind indeed to desire it:—to them, it will be extinction.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

We learn through a private letter from Washington, that the Judiciary Committee of the House, 4 to 3, have *decided against the use of force!* Mr Coulter of Pennsylvania, one of the most distinguished citizens of that State, and one of the ablest members of the House, voted with the majority. *Richmond Whig.*

The Legislature of Maine have passed resolutions, disapproving the votes of their Senators (Messrs. Holmes and Sprague) on the tariff and U. S. Bank questions, and requesting them to resign their seats. The Legislature of New Hampshire has followed suit, and requested Mr. Bell to resign his office of Senator.

MARRIED,

In Mecklenburg on Lunsford Chaney, on the 23d ult. by Hugh Steward, Esq. Mr. Abraham Mauney to miss Nancy Beaty.

DIED,

At his residence in Warrenton, on Tuesday, the 29th ult. the Hon. JOHN HALL, for many years one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, and, since its organization, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Thus has the cruel and ungovernable disease of cancer in the throat, after a lingering progress of twelve months, at length destroyed one of the best and purest men that ever adorned humanity.

Judge Hall was a native of Virginia, but for the last forty years had been a resident of Warrenton. Of the sternest and most scrupulous integrity: of the most unaffected simplicity of manners and feeling: possessing

——"a heart where rich benevolence was found,
That beat not for itself alone, but shed its
[warmth all around,"

That heart not for itself alone, but shed its it may well be imagined, that as living he was universally beloved, so in his death, most sincerely lamented by all. But it is not as a private individual only that we should deplore his loss—the State, the country has been deprived of a useful, a valuable man. Judge Hall, when he lately tendered his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, had occupied a seat on that bench for upwards of twenty years—during the whole time, he gave the most entire satisfaction—indeed, all the essential qualities of a good Judge, in nothing patience, supreme intelligence, and incorruptible honesty of purpose he never was surpassed. As a politician, he was well informed [illegible] In a word, in all the varied relations of life, he was an "Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." Let not, then, his amiable family indulge in useless sorrows for their loss—but there repose on the sympathy of a whole community—let them rest on the fair fame that has been bequeathed to them—let them reflect that this, at least, not even can dim effect, but that it will prove a "monument more lasting than brass."

PENMANSHIP.

THE public is respectfully informed, that Mr. Armstrong's

WRITING SCHOOL

is commenced in Mr. James Mull's large room. The class [illegible] full, a few scholars more would be received.

Notice.

THAT on the 24th inst. at Neely's Mills, said Mills will be rented, also the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Alex. Neely, dec'd. will be hired, and at the same time and place will be sold that valuable

CLAY BANK MARE,

due attendance and conditions made known on the day of sale. As the estate is in debt no indulgence can be given, we hope all indebted will make immediate payment, and that those having claims will present them according to law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JNO. FRALEY, } Ex'rs.
ARTHUR NEELY, }

February 1st, 1833. 3w30

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TELEGRAPH.

STATE RIGHTS.

Hurra for the rights of the States!
Hurra for the rights of the States!
And honor to those who in her holy cause
Shall abide by the rights of the State.
Her banner is flung to the air,
Her sons are all rallying around;
Her Palmetto is waving as bright and fair
As though Moultrie were yet above ground.
Hurra for the rights of the State!
Hurra for the rights of the State!
And honor to all who in her holy cause
Shall abide by the rights of the State.

Hurra for the rights of the State!
Hurra for the rights of the State!
The people in solemn convention ordain
To abide by the rights of the State.
Descendants of patriot sires,
Who were taught like young eagles to gaze,
Gainst bright arms unblinking, amid their fierce fires,
Now, now, your free standard upraise.
Hurra for the rights of the State!
Hurra for the rights of the State!
Give the threats of the cold hearted tyrant your scorn,
And abide by the rights of the State.

Hurra for the rights of the State!
Hurra for the rights of the State!
And glory to those who in her holy cause
Shall abide by the rights of the State.
Domestic dissensions all o'er,
The star of the south culminates;
Oh, ne'er did it burn o'er an issue before,
Like the ruin or ransom of States!!
Then hurra for the rights of the State!
Then hurra for the rights of the State!
Fond hearts will cherish and bright eyes look kind
On those who abide by the State.

VARIETY.

Genius—Talent—Cleverness.

Genius rushes like a whirlwind,—Talent marches like a cavalcade of heavy men and heavy horses—Cleverness shines like a swallow in a summer evening, with a sharp, shrill note, and a sudden turning. The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent in his study; but the clever man dances here, there and every where, like a butterfly in a hurricane, striking every thing and enjoying nothing, but too light to be dashed to pieces. The man of talent will attract theories,—the clever man assails the individual, and slanders private character. But the man of genius despises both, he heeds none, he fears none, he lives in himself, shrouded in the consciousness of his strength—he interferes with none, and works forth an example, that "eagles fly alone, they are but sheep that herd together." It is true, that though a poisonous worm cross his path, he may tread it under his foot; should a cur snarl at him, he may chastise it; but he will not, cannot attack the privacy of another. Clever men write *verses*, men of talent write *prose*, but the man of genius writes *poetry*.

From the Lowell (Mass) Compend.

Dark Stories upon dark Subjects.—An overseer upon a plantation having given up the ghost, one of the poor fellows whose back had smarted under the infliction of his rod many times, while looking upon the body exclaimed, "I'm grad!"—"Whats that you black rascal?" said his owner, who unperceived had come up behind him. "are you glad?" Yes massa, said Cuffee, "I'm grad tain't I.

ANECDOTE.

A soldier of the United States' Army, stationed at Governeur's Island, was put upon duty with express orders that no person was to be allowed to walk upon a grass plat but the General's cow; but the General's lady, who had been in the habit of walking out of an evening, was the first intruder, upon which the soldier ordered her off—the officer's lady being much irritated, exclaimed. "I am the General's lady"—Yes replied the soldier, "but you are not the General's cow—therefore you must come off."

ON THE MARRIAGE OF MR. MERRY, TO MISS WISE.

"One wedding delighted all ears and eyes,
The lady was beautiful, very!
And yet 'twas pity she ceased to be wise
The instant that he made her merry."

A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes: one being black and the other light brown. "If it is very inconvenient to you," replied a friend, "for if your eyes had been matched, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

A gentlemen lately called one of his servants, and told him to go to the house of Mr.——, and give his respects, telling him that his master was unwell, and could not visit him, according to promise. Wishing to ascertain how the boy would deliver his message, he asked him what he was going to say: to which the boy replied, "Master says he is sick, and can't come to your house to-night; and you will please excuse him his specking."

When General O'Hara was first in command at the fort of Gibraltar, he found it necessary to issue an order that no person whatsoever should gallop a horse in the streets, as from their narrowness it became dangerous to the inhabitants. A short time afterwards, as he was walking down the town, he perceived a man coming towards him on horseback as hard as ever he could drive. The General roared out, "Stop! Stop! who the devil are you?" The man instantly reined up, still putting his hand to his hat, answered, "Pat Mahony on a *runaway horse!*"

When Dr. Brandon was rector of Eltham, in Kent, the text he one day took to preach from, was, "Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause, for the congregation to reflect upon the words; when a gentleman in a military dress, who at the instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church supposing it to be a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present replied, "I am sir, an officer of the 17th regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here; and having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighboring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine, and astonished the congregation, that though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

Negro Philosophy.—John Canepole was a small man, a pocket edition of humanity. He had a black servant who was a stout fellow; and being a privileged joker, Sambo let no occasion pass unimproved, where he could rally his master upon his diminutive carcase.—John was taken sick and Sambo sent for the doctor. The faithful negro loved his master, and upon the arrival of the physician looked up in his face anxiously. Examining the symptoms, the Doctor pronounced his patient in no danger. Reassured by this, Sambo's spirits returned, and he indulged his natural disposition for drollery. "I tell you Doctor, Massa Canepole *will* die, cause he got a fever!" "A fever, you black dog," said the patient, "does a fever always kill a fellow?" "Yes, massa, when a fever got into such a dam little man it neber hab room to *turn* in him and if de fever no turn you die, sartain!"

When Noah planted the first vine, and retired, Satan approached it and said—"I will nurture you, charming plant!" He quickly fetched three animals; a sheep, a lion and a hog; and killed one after another, near the vine. The virtue of the blood of the three animals penetrated it, and is still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks one bottle of wine he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly; that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two he is a lion, and says "who is like me!" he then talks of stupendous things. When he drinks more his senses forsake him, and at length he wallows in the mire—need it be said that he then resembles a hog.

I admire wit as I do wind. When it shakes the trees, it is fine; when it cools the wave, it is refreshing; when it steals over flowers, it is enchanting; but when it whistles through the key hole it is unpleasant. *Devereux.*

He who, when called upon to speak a disagreeable truth, tells it boldly and has done, is both bolder and milder than he who nibbles in a low voice, and never ceases nibbling.

He who is curious and inquisitive about his neighbours' errors, will not be ready to amend his own.

A Hint.—"Patrick," said a Hiberonian to his neighbour, "If I had sixpence, how quick I would trate!"

LADIES CORRESPONDENCE.

"Mr. B's compliments to Mr. C., thinks it unnecessary his *piggs* should go through his grounds"—Brief reply: "Mr. C's compliments to Mr. B., thinks it unnecessary to spell pigs with two "g's."

The best way in which a man can testify his appreciation of an editor's industry or ability, is to take his paper. Praise is always gratifying—but liberal patronage is far more so: it is absolutely indispensable. 'I like your paper very much—I approve of your course entirely—you write a well turned paragraph—that was an able article'—all these are pleasant sayings withal to tickle the ear of an editor; but we assure you, gentle reader, the simple direction, 'Send your paper to ——, and so,' has far more music in it. It speaks home: it is the act of support and not the profession.

A man was tried with twenty ladies, for murder. The [illegible] on the examination of [illegible] leading [illegible] charged by [illegible] for [illegible] striking a [illegible] door, [illegible] and [illegible] you do [illegible]?" interrogated the [illegible] keeper. "Why," replied [illegible] instantly with amazing *bang Sir!*" I cried out, "Are any of us murdered this day? By Jesus, I'll give a thirteen to him who'll tell me who it was that had the *impudence* to murder a man at my door!"

Last anecdote.—A wealthy farmer in the State of New York, [illegible] sued by Mr. Havens, wrote the following *classical* epistle to his attorney:—

"Esq ° ° ° ° ° Sir if that cute of *Heaven's* goes a gin me I want you to kerry it up to a *higher corte* for God nose I dont owe him one cent."

A great Sheep.—A prodigious Switzerland sheep, exhibited at Stourbridge fair, caused a very great sensation among the Cambridgeshire farmers, few of whom anticipated seeing a sheep of the enormous weight of 402 lbs. standing five feet in height, and being seven feet in length. The sheep was yeaned on the mountains of Switzerland, and is now three years old. It has been publicly exhibited to the most distinguished naturalists in Europe, and at the Tuilleries in Paris, before the royal family of France. It has produced annually 35 lbs. of wool, and is carried in a caravan to fairs, as an extraordinary curiosity. *Wakefield. (Eng.) Joiur.*

Conundrum.—The Lowel Mercury asks—Why are good singers like Codfish? Because they have nothing better than tongues and sounds.

DAVID L. POOL,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER
AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has returned from Philadelphia, where he acquired a complete practical knowledge of his art, and established his business in this town, in the tenement lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Fraley, Tailor, one door above Messrs. Hackett & Lemly's Store. His work will be executed skilfully and perfectly, with the usual despatch.

ENGRAVING

will be done in a neat, tasteful and elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, Seals & Keys,
Ever-Pointed Pencils and Leads,
on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; also a good assortment of

WATCH MATERIALS,

among which are Patent, Plain, and Lever

GLASSES.

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his ability to do his work well, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those who have use for his skill. He, however, asks at least a 'fair trial.' 60tf

Salisbury. 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expense of Boat.

J. B CLOGH.

Charleston Sept 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf J. B. C.

Runaway!

FROM the subscriber [illegible] Cabarrus County [illegible] 3 [illegible] negro man JOE, about 28 or 25 years [illegible] black complexion, [illegible] blue cloth coat & pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will apprehend him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENECA TURNER.

Cabarrus Co. N. C.

NEW STORE
OPENED AT
MOCKSVILLE.
Murphy & Taylor

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have just received, and are now opening at Mocksville, in the Store opposite that of R. S. Hargrave's, a large and entirely new stock of *Fashionable & Fancy Dry Goods, Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries, Fur and Wool Hats, Bonnets, Domestic, and Navarino Bonnets; Books and Stationary*, together with every other article necessary to make a full and complete assortment; all of which having been bought for Cash, and selected by one of the firm, out of

The Latest Importations in
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

with constant regard to an upper room, adapted to the requirements of the people, they offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, and upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their assortment, being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear terms and prices, judge for themselves, and buy, as their best interest may require.

November, 1832. 51tf

BENJAMIN FRALEY
TAILOR,

HAVING removed to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confectionary shop; a few doors above Mr Slaughter's Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate all those who may favor him with their patronage. He has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported from Paris, and London, and having a good number of first rate workmen, in his employ, he will do work on the shortest notice—cut and made in a superior style to any in this part of the country, and warranted to fit well. All kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest notice. All orders for work, from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent right cutting for Seguse, or Wilson, of New York, and also for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit it further, by a strict attention to business.

50tf

CHERAW.

THE Subscriber offers to the public, and will continue to keep on hand, a very large, and general assortment of

Groceries, Hard-Ware,
Cutlery, Crockery,
Saddlery, Iron,
Steel and Salt,
With a snug Selection of
DRY GOODS;
On the Lowest Possible Terms.

Liberal advances, in cash, will be made to those who prefer storing cotton or other produce.—And the highest of the market prices will be paid in CASH or BARTER, to those who wish to sell 58tf

JOHN SCOTT.

Cheraw, Jan 8, 1833.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper part of Cabarrus County about 3 miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very dark BAY MARE, about 6 years old, 15 hands high, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a little marked with the Saddle, was shod on the fore feet when she left home. She was raised in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. 60tf

Jan 24th 1833. ELY SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 1832.
Office of the Commissioners under the Convention with Denmark.

THE Board of Commissioners had hoped to close the adjustment of claims under the Convention with Denmark, during their present session, but having received several applications for re-hearing, and being anxious to afford to claimants every possible chance of establishing their claims, in those cases, and in others, where there was a deficiency of proof have determined to adjourn until the first day of March, 1833, and as there is but one month after that period allowed by law for the final settlement of claims and distribution of the funds, it has become necessary to order, *and NOTICE is hereby given, that no application for rehearing or for filing original or supplemental memorials, or the introduction of proof, will be received after the first day of March* 1833. By order,

51tf ROBT. FORTON, Secy.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workmen who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms

58tf J. GALES & SON.

NEW FANCY
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.
Do. invisible Green do.
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts & black lastings,
Merino do's, Brochellas and circassians,
Brown do's, Mixed Sprunette,
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,
French and plaid Ginghams,
Bandanna mixed, Chintz linen,
Bleached sheetings, German & Irish linens,
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Marseilles, and Velentia Vestings,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,
Tickings, Bleached and Brown,
Sheetings and Shirtings,
Furniture dimity and Cotton fringes,
Black Italian Silk,
Soenchew & sarsinet do.
Blue black silk cambletts,
Chn. gros de Naples,
Milanese and de Romania Gauze,
Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs,
Crimson Pongee do.
Fancy Gauze and Crape do.
Scarfs, silk sattin, and rich figured vestings,
Silk and cotton Hosiery,
A GREAT VARIETY of RICH
Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,
Silk aprons,
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.
Diamond Straw Bonnets,
Polish do. do.
Belgian do. do., Palm leaf hats,
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Latin and Greek School Books,
Shoes, Morocco skins,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,
Sadler's Trimmings,
Plated, Brass Jappan, and Prince's mettle,
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. 21tf

Salisbury, April 23d 1832.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

RIOT,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Beatties Ford, Lincoln County. He was gotten by the justly Celebrated RACE HORSE and breeder old Sir Archie: His dam, a fine blooded mare—her pedigree can be traced to many of the most distinguished racers of the day. As to Sir Archie, his reputation, and that of his colts, and their descendants, are so well established, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing at the present day, as they have been among the most successful distance horses, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, for the last fifteen years.

RIOT,

Is a handsome boy, five feet three inches high—four years old next spring. It is thought that he will make a good breeder, as his form and blood are both good. Particulars made known in due time. 57tf

H. G. BURTON.
R. A. BURTON.

December 31st 1832

RICH LAND
AFLOAT.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cabarrus at the fall term of 1832, the undersigned having been appointed trustees, will proceed to sell on Friday the 22nd of March next at Coddle Creek Meeting house,

507 ACRES OF LAND,

being part of the lands attached to the said Meeting house, for the use and benefit of said Coddle Creek congregation. The land if it should appear more advisable will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers. The land is well situated, and of excellent quality, those unacquainted with it, by calling on either of the Trustees will be shown over it.

The terms of sale will be two hundred dollars CASH, the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS ATWELL, } trustees.
ROBERT NEEL.

January 28, 1833. 58ts

FOR SALE,

A FIRST rate Northern made Sulkey, entirely new, with elliptick springs and leather top.

For terms apply at the Mansion Hotel.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1833. 59tf

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS and DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

WATCH & CLOCK
REPAIRING.
JOHN C. PALMER,

STILL carries on the above business, in all its various branches in the house formerly occupied by James B. Hampton, one door above J. Murphy's store; and is confident by his long *experience*, (since he first acquired a practical knowledge of the *trade*, and thinks that his work will be done as well, as can be done by any Mechanic in the State.—He has on hand, a small assortment of **Jewelry and Silver-Ware** which he will sell cheap.

He is thankful for past favors, and still solicits a share of the public patronage. He will warrant his work to do well for Twelve Months, if not, no charge. 3tf60

E. DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY requests those indebted to him to call and settle, either by cash or note, by February Court. Those who fail to do so, may expect to settle with the constable 4t64

Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1833.

Union of the Evening POST AND BULLETIN.

On the first Saturday in January 1833, the *Bulletin* will be united with *Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post*. The publisher of the Bulletin has felt for a considerable time past, the duties and labors of its publication a burden from which he was anxious to be relieved, as well from ill health as other causes; and determined to close his duties as a publisher, he has succeeded in making an arrangement with Mr. *Atkinson* of the Saturday Evening Post, which he fully believes will be agreeable to all parties. The patrons of the Bulletin will be greatly the gainers by this transaction. The Saturday Evening Post has maintained for eleven years an enviable reputation among periodicals. The untiring industry of its Editor, by which he has weekly crowded his ample columns with the most interesting "tidings of the times," has been amply proved, and his successful exertions have been repaid by a constant accession of subscribers now exceeding *fourteen thousand*.

The Post is already of larger dimensions than the Bulletin, and it will be still further greatly increased in size at the time of the union of the two papers. Renewed exertions will be made to improve the character of the *Saturday Evening Post & Bulletin*, in order that it may *obtain* and *keep* the first stand among American periodicals, for *quantity* and *quality* of matter, neatness and tasteful arrangement—beauty of printing, and superior quality of paper.

Notwithstanding the great number of copies to be published weekly, which after the union will exceed 20,000, the facilities of printing, on *two superior power presses*, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his *mammoth* sheet will afford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in consequence of the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellany prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the agriculturalist and the man of science—the politician or the fireside circle—and affording *advertisers* a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through all the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware.

As but few papers after the union will be printed over the actual number required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the *new and improved series*, to forward their names early *accompanied by the cash!* for a year's subscription, free of postage—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically valuable than any other to secure a *good and punctual subscription*. He is determined to exact a strict compliance with his terms, and those who are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many years past. *From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be thankfully received;* but if not paid within six months from the commencement, $2,50 will be *required*—If not paid during the year, *three dollars* will be *insisted* on, and *compulsory*, measures adopted towards delinquents—$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in advance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin will continue to give his services to the united paper.